

quotes a Constantinople dispatch as follows:

"According to reliable news from Persia, the Governor General of Luristan, Samsan-e-Sultaneh, has taken over command of the national forces fighting against the British. The British forces, declared war on Great Britain and Russia and opened hostilities."

Luristan is a mountainous region on the western frontier of Persia.

"After their defeat on January 8 and 9, the Turkish forces opposing the British retired to a position at the foot of the Tigris at Oran, twenty-five miles downstream from Kermanshah," says the British official statement.

"General Aslymer attacked the position on January 13, hard fighting continuing until nightfall. During the evening of January 13 and 14 the enemy began to retire, and is being closely pressed on the east and on the north by the British force."

#### Czar Wins at Hamadan.

"In the course of the fighting on January 14 in the Caucasus," says Petrograd, "we captured twenty Turkish officers and more than four hundred men, a quantity of war and engineering material and provisions, one heavy gun and seven other guns and eight machine guns."

"On the Caucasus front the enemy, heavily reinforced, commenced a general offensive on January 11," says the Turkish official statement. "The fighting which is taking place over a front of nearly one hundred miles between Karadash, south of the Aras River, and Iteham, south of Mito, is developing favorably for us."

"Two Russian attacks near Karadash, south of Kogbi, on the 13th resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy, who was compelled to flee in disorder. Prisoners taken at this point state that during the four days' fighting each of their regiments lost at least eight hundred dead."

#### British Capture Camel Herd of Fleeing Arab Band

Cairo, Jan. 17.—The British official communication, issued to-day, says: "A column from Matruh dispersed on Thursday 400 Arabs who had been located forty miles from Matruh. The Arabs showed no resistance and fled on the approach of our forces. More than 100 camels and all of the sheep, goats and tents belonging to the Arabs were captured, in addition to two prisoners. There were no British casualties."

#### BRYAN AND WILSON QUARREL LASTING

Continued from page 1

to find how powerful it is. It is the evidence that Bryan is preparing for a real fight at the convention where his backers have gathered in a field without a fight that is causing alarm.

Wilson men do not believe that Bryan can win the nomination of any other man. They are serious and alarmed. But they shall have enough strength to hold a third of the delegates, all that is necessary under the Democratic two-thirds rule to prevent Bryan's renomination. Even if Wilson should ultimately win, they fear that a long fight in the convention will seriously weaken him in the campaign, the result of which they admit is very doubtful.

There is a growing fear that Bryan will not rest satisfied that he has done his duty to his principles merely by making a losing fight in the convention. Bryan's friends realize that they are faced with the recollection that Bryan stayed in the party during the Parker campaign, when his pet theories had been repudiated, and that it is a shortcoming of his friends to believe that the Republican stand will be so much more obnoxious to Bryan that he will support Wilson rather than divide the party and assure Republican success. But as the increasing evidence of his bitterness toward the President appear, the latter's friends are less and less confident that Bryan will accept defeat and stay inside the line.

In any case, the Wilsonites have abandoned any hope of effective support from Bryan. With the Republican and Progressive parties, the most optimistic Democrats admit that the fight will be close, and each new defection or weakness in the party line-up is increasingly serious. Even if Bryan stays in the reservation, the vigorous opposition he has already shown and the still more vigorous fight which is in prospect will rob whatever nominal support he might give to the fortunes of the convention of any real weight. And the disorganization which has fallen on the Democratic forces since his withdrawal from the Cabinet has proved to observers here that his following remains much larger than the Wilson men had hoped.

#### BELGIANS NEED CLOTHES

3,000,000 Are Destitute—Faid to Aid Austrians and Germans.

Unusual activity will begin this week for relief for nations whose people have been made destitute by the war. An abundance of clothing will be necessary to care for non-combatants who are dying in large numbers from exposure.

Samuel W. Fairchild, chairman of the Greater New York Clothing Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, announced yesterday that the selection of his committee had been completed. The work was started two weeks ago by a contribution of \$200,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. The chairman sent out an appeal yesterday for clothing material for 3,000,000 destitute persons in Belgium and Northern France.

Plans were completed yesterday for the holding of a big fair at Madison Square Garden from March 10 to 21 for the relief of war victims in Austria and Germany.

A special appeal has been made by the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, of 33 West Forty-second Street, for hospital supplies and clothing for Polish refugees and prisoners in France.

## B. Altman & Co.

Evening and Afternoon Gowns

In new and unusually attractive models (exclusively reserved to B. Altman & Co.) are displayed in

The Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes

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Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

## MADDOO FIGHTS HOTEL FIRE

Chief Magistrate, in Shirt Sleeves, Assists Guests.

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, clad in trousers, dress shirt, star and judicial hearing, aided firemen in extinguishing an incipient blaze that attacked the Patterson Hotel, 58 West Forty-seventh Street, last night. Mr. McAdoo was about to retire when a belch threw open the door and showed that the basement was in flames. The court official donned the above mentioned garments and his insignia of authority, and, dashing downstairs, immediately took charge of the excited guests. Then he helped the firemen. Only a few minutes were consumed in extinguishing the flames.

#### PENNY HOLD-UP MEN SHOOT

Put Bullet in Eye of Grocer Who Tries Resistance.

The small-change hold-up men who have killed one man and shot at others for sums ranging from 10 cents to \$3 again made their appearance at Forty-ninth Street, Tenth Avenue yesterday. David Moore, seventy-three years old, owner of a grocery store at 415 West Forty-ninth Street, is their latest victim. One of the two men thrust a revolver in his face while Moore was filling an order for them and when he waved a bread knife shot him in the right eye. Moore's condition is serious.

Two men are described as short and stocky, about twenty-three years old.

## CHURCH RIOTERS BATTLE TROOPERS

One Man Dead, Two Fatally Injured and Scores Battered Near Scranton.

Scranton, Penn., Jan. 16.—One man is dead, two are dying and at least a dozen, including eleven members of the State Constabulary, are seriously injured as a result of rioting between rival factions at the Polish Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in Du Pont, near here, to-day. Scores were battered in the clash with the troopers.

George Greizer, the dead man, was shot through the thigh, the bullet severing an artery. Trooper Ross Hunter, of Carlisle, sustained a compound fracture of the skull and Joseph Pisch, of Du Pont, was shot through the lungs. Neither is expected to live. Captain Pitcher, of the State Constabulary, had his face badly bruised and his head cut.

Several riots have broken out at the church since the appointment by Bishop Hoban of Francis Sosnowski to the pastorate a month ago.

When Sheriff Russ, accompanied by Captain Pitcher and a squad of mounted troops, escorted the pastor to the church at 9 o'clock this morning they found the edifice occupied by the opposing faction and surrounded by more than one thousand men and women.

Captain Pitcher ordered the mob to disperse and was answered with a shower of rocks. The police then demolished a portion of the fence and, led by the mounted officers, charged into the mob. The rioters suborned held their ground, meeting the attack with clubs, stones, mustard and pepper.

As fast as the disturbers were subdued they were hustled into the church basement and held as prisoners. When finally the mob was dispersed the seventy-eight captives, many of them armed and bruised, were hauled in auto trucks to the county jail.

## BRITISH QUESTION NEILSON MISSION

M. P. Left for U. S. on Health Tour When War Began.

London, Jan. 17.—Under the heading of "Mystery of an M. P.," "The Express" asks what Francis Neilson is doing in America. "The Express" points out that he has not appeared in the House of Commons since August, 1914. In August, 1915, he went to the United States on a six months' health tour, but "The Express" says, his constituents have learned that he was able recently to address meetings at Providence, R. I., and Brockton, Mass., and other places, and that they take exception to some of the statements he is reported to have made at these meetings.

Francis Neilson, critic, author and journalist, first came to this country in 1885. He travelled extensively through the United States, Canada and Mexico. In 1892 he attracted attention as the librettist of "Prince Ananias" and "La Vivandiere."

After his return to England in 1897 he was stage director for Charles Frohman and the Royal Opera. In addition to being part author of "The Butterfly on the Wheel," a novel that was dramatized with success both in London and New York, he wrote "Madam Bovaria," "The Bath Road," "Mansbozo" and many pamphlets on the land question. Socialism, taxation and free trade were the subjects of his best known lectures. He was elected to Parliament from Hyde Division, Cheshire, in 1910.

#### Tobacco Chewer Dies at 103.

Newton, N. J., Jan. 16.—Charles Ashford Shaffer, the oldest man in Newton, died at the home of his son last night from paralysis, at the age of 103.

Up to the age of 100 Shaffer was able to work on a farm and give a good account of himself when pitted against laborers many years his junior. He was born on a farm near Springfield, Mass., in 1812. He was a tobacco chewer, his long life of abstinence, as he had a great hankering for chewing tobacco. He asserted he never had a doctor until he was ninety.

## E-BOAT BLAST PUZZLES BOARD

Officials Conducting Inquiry Inclined to Discard Bomb Theory.

## HUTCHINSON FINDS BATTERIES O. K.

Edison Aid Defends Submarine Devices—Navy Yard Chiefs Keep Silent.

A disciplined silence settled down over the New York Navy Yard yesterday as Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher's official board of inquiry opened its investigation of the explosion which killed four men aboard the dry-docked submarine E-2 Saturday afternoon.

It was apparent, however, that the theory that the explosion was the outcome of a plot to destroy the E-2 was not being taken very seriously. Commander Upham, one of Rear Admiral Usher's aids, said the plot theory was absurd.

"The inquiry has proceeded far enough at least to make it certain it was no bomb or infernal machine which exploded aboard the E-2," he said.

At the same time Miller Reese Hutchinson, chief engineer for Thomas A. Edison, and also a member of the naval consulting board, came forward with a statement that he had no objection to any change in the theory, construction or method of installation of the Edison batteries.

But, having concluded his defense of the batteries, Mr. Hutchinson offered no explanation of the explosion. He had formed an opinion, he admitted, but did not feel at liberty to express it after having embodied it in an official communication to Admiral Usher.

The head of inquiry, composed of Lieutenant Commander Pope Washington, Lieutenant L. M. Stewart and Lieutenant Rush S. Fay, was at work early in the morning. Survivors and small number of twisted iron and broken steel had risen on the dock. The E-2's big gyroscopic compass, its delicate mechanism seemingly unhurt, but its steel casing riven, topped the tragic junk heap.

But the E-2 was leaving her troubles to herself. Outwardly she was as jaunty as she had been before the accident and apparently as sound.

The four men who were killed in the explosion, taken to the Naval and Cumberland Street hospitals, all but one are reported to have a good chance for life. The one for whom least hope is held is Louis L. Miles, the E-2's chief electrician. Several of his ribs are broken, he is badly burned, and doctors fear he has internal injuries.

The body of John P. Schultz, one of the four men who were killed in the explosion, was taken in the afternoon to the Naval Hospital. Schultz was the father of a family of five, his home at 32 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. Schultz was a civilian worker.

John R. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, who has interested himself in the plight of the civilian workmen who met death and injuries aboard the submarine, called attention to the fact that their families will receive no compensation.

It is expected a parallel investigation will be begun to-day by another naval board, to be appointed by Secretary of the Navy, Joseph D. Daniels, for Washington yesterday without making any statement regarding the explosion.

## E-2 Batteries All Right, Edison Expert Reports

Thomas A. Edison's chief engineer and personal representative, Dr. Miller Reese Hutchinson, made a careful inspection of the wrecked interior of the submarine E-2 yesterday. He returned to Llewellyn Park to report to his chief that he saw nothing to recommend any changes or alterations in the theory, construction or method of installation of the Edison submarine-type storage battery.

Dr. Hutchinson refused, however, to say positively that the hydrogen was generated by the batteries was not the cause of the explosion. "I have formed an opinion as to the cause of the explosion, and transmitted it to the board," he said. When asked flatly if hydrogen gas could have done it, he would only refer to his statement, adding: "Is not that saying enough?"

"The battery in the E-2 does not appear to have been injured," he said, continued Dr. Hutchinson, "for it is not only intact and undamaged, but it is still in working order. An explosion in one of the cells is impossible, and the first of such an explosion would follow to escape from a cell a water trap, similar to the water trap below a sink, that allows the gas to bubble through, but positively does not admit any trace of gas. A match can be held at the gas exhaust of any or all cells and they will only puff, puff."

"At least, I could enough hydrogen gas have accumulated in the tanks in which these cells are confined to have caused the explosion? If the 200 cells of 700 amperes had all been only discharging, under these most adverse circumstances, only fifty-six cubic feet of hydrogen and oxygen gas a minute. Our ventilation system swirls through these tanks 2,000 cubic feet of air a minute. Twenty parts in one of hydrogen is considered a corking good proportion; we supply theoretically 40 to 1, and probably, in fact, 150 to 1. In order for the hydrogen gas to explode, it must fill the air in a lower proportion than 4 to 1."

"A test of the air in the E-2 by an air expert after a nine-hour run showed the low proportion of sixty-four parts in one of hydrogen. Up till the end of the fourth hour the oxygen contents of the submarine had been the same as the outside air. By pumping the air down through the cells the potash takes out the carbon dioxide, returning fresh air."

"There are three European submarines, not German, that were equipped with the Edison batteries before the war. We know positively that one of them has sunk several ships, including a troop transport and her destroyer escort. Mr. Edison has sold none since the outbreak of the war, because he is not in the munitions business."

Dr. Hutchinson admitted that in the first moments after being charged, as in the first half-hour of the nine-mile run test, the batteries gave off a greater than ordinary discharge of gas. It was suggested yesterday that

Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday

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since plumbers were installing a new ventilation system in the E-2 to overcome the defect of too much hydrogen gas, it may have been that the fans were cut off for a short time, allowing enough gas to accumulate in the tanks to cause an explosion. A spark or short circuit would have caused this, and the results would not include damage to the powerfully built cells themselves.

## Batteries of the E-2 Denounced by Expert

Frederick S. Gassaway, manager of the Willard Storage Battery Company, at 228 West Fifty-eighth Street, said yesterday that a modern storage battery, such as the E-2 was equipped with, generate more hydrogen gas under charge than do the old style lead storage batteries.

"The Edison batteries were hailed as the salvation of submarines," he said, "but the generation of hydrogen gas is so much in excess of the old style batteries that they would require a special ventilating system to carry it off."

"I have not the necessary data on which to base an opinion, but the thought has occurred to me that possibly, since the installation of these batteries was in the experimental stage, insufficient provision was made for ventilation. Of course, I do not even know yet that it was gas that caused the explosion."

"When the minor explosions contained in the batteries through the carelessness of workmen, who make a short circuit and produce a spark with a tool. Hydrogen thrown out under charge, mixed with air and ignited, is a very inflammable gas. A spark might set it off. Something of this sort on a larger scale may have happened in the E-2."

## NORWAY SEAPORT PREY OF FLAMES

One-third of the City of Bergen Destroyed, with a Loss of \$15,000,000.

Christiania, Jan. 16.—A third of the city of Bergen, a thriving Norwegian seaport, with a population of 30,000, was destroyed last night by fire. The fire started in a warehouse and spread to the docks. The E-2's big gyroscopic compass, its delicate mechanism seemingly unhurt, but its steel casing riven, topped the tragic junk heap.

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## Portugal Military Supplies Lost in Big Incendiary Fire

Lisbon, Jan. 14 (delayed).—Fire which broke out in a building filled with military stores caused a loss of \$1,500,000 yesterday. Several firemen were killed in the runs.

The Minister of War declared in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

## REBELS DEFEAT YUAN'S MEN

1,000 Fall in Sze Chuen Province Action, Shanghai Cables.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—Sixty thousand revolutionary troops have defeated the forces of Yuan Shih-kai, head of the Chinese government, in an action fought in the province of Szechuen, according to a cable dispatch received here to-day from Shanghai by Tong King Chong, president of the Chinese Republic Association.

The battle, according to the cable dispatch, ended in the capture and occupation of Tsue Chow Fu by revolutionary forces, which the cable said, also were threatening Cheng Tu, capital of the province of Szechuen. The losses in killed and wounded, the cable dispatch stated, were about 1,000.

## DRUG EXHIBIT OPENS TO-DAY

Cooperation Plan Sought to Offset War Increase in Prices.

At the Chemical, Drug and Food Exposition, which will be held in Madison Square Garden from to-day until next Saturday, the members of the American Druggists' Syndicate hope to effect an arrangement as to cooperating in manufacturing and buying on a larger scale which will offset the increase caused by the war, in the prices of drugs and chemicals.

There will be a series of conferences toward that end, and the first of which will be held this morning at 11 o'clock. District Attorney Swann will make an address telling of the curtailing of the illegal traffic in narcotics. Subjects to be discussed during the conference will be the new Health Department regulation regarding the registering of all patent medicine formulas, the emergency war tax, as it applies to druggists, and the Stephens regulating bill, now before Congress.

## Had Cotton Rope in Death Cell.

A suicide plan, conceived in the death house at Sing Sing, failed, and has resulted in a careful watch over Anthony Monganero, a wife murderer. Monganero, a native of Italy, was caught in the hospital ward each day on pretense of using it for his exercise. After the doctor became suspicious of his actions, searched him and found a neatly woven rope that had been constructed from the hospital supplies. He had intended hanging himself with it.

## GERMAN EMBASSY DRAFTS DEFENCE

Prepares a Long Answer to "Revelations" in Papen Papers.

HUNTS FOR FLAWS IN DOCUMENTS

Bernstorff Spokesman Points Out Discrepancies in Horn Payment Charges.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 16.—The German Embassy has prepared a long list of alibis for the charges made against it in connection with the publication of documents taken from Captain von Papen, the recalled military attaché. They will be submitted to the State Department if circumstances later call for such action.

A person qualified to speak for Ambassador von Bernstorff said to-night that there were obvious contradictions in the cable dispatches and that until the photographic copies were received here it would be impossible to issue any statement. It was pointed out in particular that the payment alleged to have been made to Werner Horn, the man who blew up the International Bridge, was at first said to have been made after the act, while later dispatches said that Horn received the money from von Papen two weeks before he dynamited the bridge.

If such a payment was made, it was explained, it was undoubtedly for counsel fees, which the embassy would naturally defray for. German subject unable to pay them himself. The \$2,000 given to von Papen the day before the \$700 was paid to Horn is shown on the books of the embassy, and is dated two days after the bridge was blown up. This makes it certain, the embassy points out, that Horn received the money, if at all, three days after his crime was committed.

"Besides that," the Tribune's informant declared, "von Papen would not be fool enough to make a written entry of a payment like that before the commission of the crime."

Payments to Koenig, von Wedell, Koenig and others who have figured in conspiracy and espionage cases are explained as pure matters of routine. It is acknowledged that these men were in the German Secret Service, and as such would naturally be paid by the military attaché of the German Embassy.

"There's nothing wrong in that," it was explained. "Of course, everybody knows we have a secret service, and nobody supposed that it was an entire of patriotic gentlemen who work for nothing. As far as that goes, the publication of the salary and expense accounts of the secret service agents of other governments who trail Ambassadors and others is a very interesting thing. It is not our business to do with these things, the idea is held to be ridiculous."

"He did not even know von Papen had an account in the Riggs Bank," an embassy official said.

The State Department is still waiting for the documents before making any comment on the situation. Officials believe, judging from the press reports, that nothing will be found in the papers to warrant any action against the ambassador. Whether it will be found that the German government's secret service operations in this country warrant a demand for a disavowal is another question.

No message has yet reached Count von Bernstorff concerning his proposal to settle the Lusitania case. It is long expected, however, that understanding Berlin reports, that the ambassador submitted a plan to his Foreign Office which had the previous approval of Secretary Lansing. The embassy expects to hear from Berlin on the subject within a few days.

## Lusitania Settlement Expected in Berlin

Berlin, Jan. 16.—The German Foreign Office believes that any announcements regarding a final settlement of the Lusitania case are slightly premature. No report to this effect has yet been received from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington. On the contrary, it is inferred here that negotiations are still pending, but there is not the slightest doubt expressed that a settlement will be reached, and in the immediate future.

The Mediterranean problem is regarded here as absolutely settled. The German government, as has already been stated in dispatches, believes that its submarines in this and other areas which have not been proclaimed as war zones are operating under all the recognized rules of "cruiser warfare," these submarines differing from regular cruisers only in that they are travelling under water instead of upon the surface.

When the distinction between this "cruiser warfare" and the reprisal operations in the war zone around the British Isles is comprehended in Germany, it is thought that this settlement of the Mediterranean problem will be welcomed and appreciated by all parties.

## "R. V. M." Interpreted

To Be von Meysenbug

London, Jan. 16.—The British officials who copied the correspondence taken from Captain Franz von Papen when

the recalled German military attaché at Washington reached Falmouth on his way to Germany were responsible for the statement that the initials "R. V. M." at the bottom of one of the letters taken from the captain's effects were those of Baron von Meysenbug, former German consul at New Orleans.

Baron von Meysenbug's name appeared in brackets at the top of the official copy of the letter, although the document was signed only with the initials "R. V. M."

## PAPEN RAGED AND RANTED

Searchers Heard Very Bad Language in Very Good English.

London, Jan. 17.—"The Daily Mail" gives interesting details of Captain von Papen's arrest.

"His photograph," says "The Mail," "had been posted at every port, and he was instantly recognized as the vessel anchored off Falmouth. He is a young, smart looking man in the middle thirties. When accosted he was under the illusion that his safe conduct covered not only himself, but all his belongings."

"The correspondence was not hidden; some of the letters were in his pockets. When detained he flourished his safe conduct and demanded that he be not molested. He was politely informed that his safe conduct applied to his body alone, and the fact that he was allowed to proceed wearing his clothes was merely due to the British excellent English some extremely uncomplimentary language. It was with very bad grace that he finally handed over the documents."

## PASTOR AND FLOCK CHANGE

Methodist, He Becomes Episcopal, and Congregation Follows.

An entire congregation, led by its pastor, left the Methodist Church yesterday and was received into the fold of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, The Bronx, by Bishop Greer, assisted by Archdeacon Pott and the Rev. William T. Walsh, rector of the church.

The congregation was composed of sixty Italians, some of whom formerly had been Roman Catholics. Recently they entered the Methodist Church, under the leadership of the Rev. A. J. Luzzi. Not satisfied with this and their pastor asked to be relieved of his work in the Mott Avenue Methodist Church, and in a conference between Bishop Greer and Bishop William Episcopal missionary in the Bronx. Yesterday his entire former congregation followed him.

## TUSKEGEE MEMORIAL LAUNCHED BY LOW

Secretaries Daniels and McAdoo Attend Testimonial.

Washington, Jan. 16.—A plan to raise a \$200,000 fund to perpetuate Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., as a permanent memorial to the late Booker T. Washington was announced to-day by Seth Low, of New York, president of the institute's board of trustees, at a memorial service here in honor of the dead negro educator. Mr. Low said that under a plan adopted by the trustees white people would raise half of the fund and the negroes of the nation the remainder.

More than three thousand people in all walks of life and of both races paid tribute to the memory of Dr. Washington at the service which was held in Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. Secretary Daniels of the Navy and Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury were prominent in the list of speakers.

## SNOW HERE: WON'T LAST

To Be Cloudy and Colder, Weather Bureau Forecasts.

Further than the announcement that it began to snow at 9:10 o'clock last night, the local office of the Weather Bureau had just one thing to say about the storm. That was that it wouldn't continue long.

A heavy snow message had been given out by the Weather Bureau yesterday morning: "Cold wave, with snow, in northern part of state to-night."

"Snow and sleet" is the forecast for to-day for Eastern New York and Southern New England. Tuesday is expected to be fair, with continued cold.

## WHITMAN TAKES A DAY OFF

Hayward Only Caller to Break Into Governor's Seclusion.

"Sunday is my day of rest, from politics and from all work, including interviews," said Governor Whitman last night.

He spent a quiet day, breakfasting at his hotel, the St. Regis. In the afternoon he walked up and down Fifth Avenue with Mrs. Whitman. Before going to a friend's house for dinner he had a conference with Colonel William Hayward, of the Public Service Commission, his only caller. To-night he will speak at the dinner of the Loyd Legion in Delmonico's, and to-morrow he will return to Albany.

## SILENCER FOR LOCOMOTIVE

Maxim Ready to Equip Central's Switching Engines.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 16.—The New York Central intends to abolish the much complained of noise from its switching engines. Hiram Percy Maxim is the man who is to quiet the "chug-chug" of the locomotives. He believes exhaust steam passing through the smoke stack will be reduced to a scarcely noticeable "puff-puff."

An exhaust from the steam cylinders will be piped from the outlet ports out through the engine pilot on which, crossways, will be attached the silencer.

## NEW WORLD LAW ASKED BY LANSING

Present Rules Have Little Regard for Neutrals, Says Secretary.

AMERICAS URGED TO ACT AT ONCE

Institute Committee Suggested to Adopt Code That Will Reverse Tradition.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 16